FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRODUCTION BELOW PLAN GOALS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

WA221400 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Article signed "Ws." datelined Berlin 16 June: "GDR Economy Behind Plan Target -- In first 6 Months of 1982 Almost 60,000 New Housing Units Built"]

[Text] In the first six months of 1982 the GDR failed to reach its plan targets in important areas of economic development. This has been indicated in the "Report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1982 Economic Plan for the First 6 Months." According to the report, the GDR's produced national income in the first 6 months of 1982 has increased by only three percent vis-a-vis the same 1981 period. The 1982 economic plan, however, calls for an increase of 4.8 percent compared to 1981. In the first 6 months of 1981, economic growth reached 5 percent and thus corresponded to the plan targets for 1981. Even labor productivity in the sectors of the industrial ministries only increased by 3.4 percent in the first 6 months of 1982, not by 4.5 percent as called for in the plan.

In his concluding remarks at the Fourth SED Central Committee Plenum in late June 1982, SED General Secretary Honecker said it had been right for the GDR to react to the adverse changes in foreign trade conditions by launching an "offensive in the struggle for higher achievements, for higher labor productivity." He added: "Only through higher rates of increase in national income can the additional burden from foreign trade be met effectively and our social property safeguarded." He said that everything must be done to continue the growth in performance. "This is not a matter of one percent above or below the line of the five-year plan directive, but of a growth which corresponds to planned, proportional economic development."

This year too the report from the Central Administration for Statistics dresses up the reality of everyday life in the GDR; the published figures again are presented without a basis for comparison, so that no definite and complete statements can be made about the actual situation of the GDR economy. Of the 3 percent economic growth, according to the report, "over 90 percent has been due to the increase in labor productivity." The relationship between producer consumption and produced national income has been further improved. The specific consumption of economically important sources of energy, raw and working materials has been reduced by 6 percent compared to the first 6 months of 1981.

The state plan for industrial goods production, according to the report, has been overfulfilled by 0.6 percent. Thus, goods valued at 1.1 billion marks above plan have been produced for consumer goods and services, for the economy, and for export. This is equivalent to 0.8 day of extra production. During the same period in 1981, 1.9 days extra production had been achieved. The report this time also names some combines which have not achieved the planned tasks for industrial goods production. They are the centrally managed Karl Liebknecht Heavy Machine Building Combine in Magdeburg, Orsta-Hydraulics in Leipzig, and Fortschritt [Progress] Agricultural Machinery Combine in Neustadt, as well as the following bezirk-managed combines: Stollberg Radio and Home Appliances, Koenigshuette Foundry and Furnacebuilding in Magdeburg, and Dresden Metal Goods.

"Thanks to the extra efforts by the workers, our social-political program has been successfully continued despite disruptions and difficulties caused by external conditions," the report continues. It states that 58,909 new housing units -- including 7,830 family houses -- have been built and 30,308 apartments renovated. The living conditions for 267,000 citizens have thus been improved. Since the beginning of 1982, the net monetary income of the population has reportedly risen "by over 3 percent" and payments from "social funds" have been 1.7 billion marks higher than in the comparable 1981 period. In the first 6 months of 1982, the payments by the state from the social funds totaled 31.1 billion marks. That is 5.8 percent more than in the comparable 1981 period. These payments included 5.1 billion marks for rent subsidies, 9.7 billion marks in subsidies for stable consumer prices, for essential goods and fares, and 16.3 billion marks for "health, social and intellectual-cultural needs of the population."

The State Central Administration for Statistics admits to difficulties in agriculture: "The plan of state output of products from livestock in the first half year was exceeded for poultry and eggs. With beef, pork, and milk the planned yield was not achieved." Only 98.1 percent of the plan was achieved for slaughter cattle and only 95.1 percent of the plan for milk.

For GDR transportation, a further transfer of traffic from roads to railways and inland navigation has been recorded. The participation of the railways -- with an additional 93 kilometers electrified -- and inland shipping in domestic goods transportation has increased 72 to 77 percent.

NVA, SOVIET GROUP CONGRATULATE POLISH FORCES

LD222142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN) -- On Thursday members of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany passed on cordial congratulations to their Polish comrades-in-arms on the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. There were friendly meetings in the troop concentrations and the command posts of the divisions and units taking part in the joint exercises.

At a battle headquarters in central GDR Lt Gen Horst Skerra, commander of a military area of the NVA, congratulated the staff officers of the Polish Army this morning before the exercises began. Together with him generals and officers of the Soviet Army wished their comrades great success in the military protection of socialism and peace.

Col Wladyslaw Saczonik expressed his thanks on behalf of the Polish participants in the exercise. He said that they will contribute with all their power to the success of the exercise and thus to the strengthening of comradeship-in-arms.

'ARAFAT EXPRESSES THANKS FOR SOLIDARITY

LD222158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, 22 Jul (ADN) -- On Thursday in Beirut Yasir 'Arafat expressed to the ambassador of the GDR to Lebanon, Bruno Sedlaczek, his high esteem for and thanks for the broad movement of solidarity of the GDR people with the Palestinian and the Lebanese people in the defensive fight against the Zionist invaders. The PLO Executive Committee chairman and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Palestinian Revolution passed on cordial greetings to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

In the friendly talk the PLO leader gave details about the current political and military situation after 7 weeks of Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Ambassador Sedlaczek affirmed the firm and principled support of the GDR for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO, for the implementation of its legitimate national rights, particularly the right to self-determination and the founding of a state of its own.

AXEN EXPRESSES SUPPORT TO LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

LD222210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jul (ADN) -- The SED and the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] have reaffirmed their joint demand for an immediate halt to the crimes of the Israeli occupiers against the Lebanese and Palestinian populations, for the lifting of the blockade of Beirut, for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from Lebanon and for the guarantee of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish a national state.

This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by 'Abd as-Samad and Georges Batal, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the LCP Central Committee during a talk in Berlin. The representatives of the two parties fully endorsed the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in his recent PRAVDA interview.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of solidarity between the two parties, the LCP representatives gave details of the heroic struggle of units of the PLO and the National Progressive Movement of Lebanon against the Israeli aggressors. They condemned the Israeli genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population.

The LCP representatives also most strongly condemned the aims of Israel and the aggressive circles of the United States, who want to establish domination over the region, smash the PLO, dismember Lebanon and make it dependent on the Washington-Tel Aviv military alliance, and weaken Syria and the Arab liberation movement.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen reaffirmed the GDR's full solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots and of Syria against the murderous terror unleashed by the Zionist aggressors against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

He stressed that Israel's latest aggression, which is supported by the United States, is part of the confrontation and arms-drive policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism led by the United States. This policy threatens world peace and is directed against all the forces in the world which support peace, national freedom and progress. Hermann Axen expressed the hope that the Arab peoples and states will put aside all that divides them in order jointly to rebuff the aggressor.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES MONGOLIAN LEADER 22 JULY

DW230959 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 22 Jul 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Damdinjabyn Maydar, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, held a friendly talk this afternoon. They noted that based on the CPSU's peace program, the most important concern of the fraternal parties is the preservation of peace and the struggle against the arms buildup by U.S. imperialism. The two officials agreed that every effort must be made to prevent a world nuclear catastrophe. Damdinjabyn Maydar expressed the conviction that the dynamic development and all-round cooperation of both countries will be continued.

SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS HELP IN FORESTRY

DW220907 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Michael Wenkel report]

[Summary] It has been a good tradition in the GDR that students and pupils engage in economic activities during their summer vacations. An example of this is the Camp for Work and Recreation at Wilhelmsthal near Eisenach where students of the Eisenach secondary school help clear segments of forests of wind and snow breakage "on Gollerskopf Hill near Ruhla." These segments are being prepared for reforestation.

According to a camp participant the daily routine in the camp is "work from 0730 to 1230 hours, then follows leisure time" during which the students have various options of recreation including sports and games.

The forestry official who simultaneously is the principal of the camp "cannot make do without these youth camps" which he has had "for all of 9 years now." In fact, the "reforestation requirements in the area of the Eisenach State Forestry Enterprise" have increased to a point where "forestry personnel alone cannot cope with them anymore." The segments of woods cleared of wind and snow breakage "must be reforested next year," and it is simply out of the question to have even one of these lots "lay barren for a year."

The young people in the camp are doing their job willingly, not complaining either about the heat or the stiff climb up to Gollerskopf Hill; and so far no "lack of discipline" has occurred.

MILITARY ACADEMY STUDENTS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

DW230923 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Col Gen Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy minister of defense, said today that it is the foremost duty of soldiers to strengthen the defense potential of socialism shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and the other allied forces. At the concluding ceremony for the graduates of the Friedrich Engles Military Academy in Dresden, he stated that the graduates will be beginning their troop and fleet service at a time, characterized on the one hand by the intensified danger of war as a result of the imperialist course of confrontation, and by growing opportunities for preserving world peace on the other. He wished the best of success to the graduates in their future activities. Among the graduates were officers from all GDR branches of service, the Border Troops, and the other protective and security organs of the GDR, as well as officers from the Polish Army.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONIC COMPONENT COATER -- A new technology has been introduced in the Halsbruecke processing plant of the Albert Funk Mining and Metallurgical Combine. It is the first part of a galvanic coater for microelectronic structural components. The new installation, which was developed and built in the GDR and has now started operations in the Halsbruecke plant, no longer uses precious metals for coating. Instead it uses lead, zinc and nickel to form functional layers of electronic components while retaining the utilization value and preventing a deterioration in performance of the components. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 17 Jul 82 DW]

SHIPBUILDING NEWS -- About 4/5 of all ships built by the shipyards along the GDR coast are exported. Many of them are further developments or new developments. The ships of the series shown here are the talk of the expert world: Merkur 2, built by the Warnow shipyard in Rostock-Warnemuende. This type ship is 174 meters long and has a carrying capacity of approximately 16,000 tons. This ship differs from its predecessor in that the ship can transport 200 loaded containers more and requires considerably less rolled steel in its construction, even though it is 6 meters longer. Since the shipbuilding branch cannot afford to produce a pilot series, the very first ship must be a full success. Recognized improvements are built in as the construction of the series proceeds. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82 DW]

HARVEST REPORT -- By now approximately 50,000 hectares of winter barley remain to be harvested in the GDR. While work concentrates on threshing operations in the medium and higher mountain regions, in the other bezirkes LPG peasants and workers continue to bring in the straw from the mowed fields. Roughly 2/3 have been cleared of straw by now. The cleared fields have been sown to summer catch crops. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Jul 82 DW]

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS MSZMP-PCE TALKS IN SPAIN

AU220903 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jul 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Spanish interparty talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PCE, [Spanish Communist Party] Gyula Horn, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, visited Madrid from 17 to 20 July on the occasion of the Mundo Obrero festivities. He met with Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, Deputy Secretary General Jaime Ballesteros and other leading PCE representatives. During the talks they reviewed the two parties' activities and topical issues concerning relations between the MSZMP and the PCE.

PUJA CONGRATULATES POLAND'S STEFAN OLSZOWSKI

LD221904 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja cabled congratulations to Stefan Olszowski on the occasion that he was appointed foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

PARTY LEADER INFORMED OF PEST COUNTY SITUATION 22 JULY

LD221118 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Today Janos Kadar was informed of the situation and achievements of Pest County at the local party committee.

Mrs. Ferenc Oservenka, first secretary of the county party committee, briefed the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, on the political and economic situation of the county, production of exportable manufactured goods, modernization of the production pattern, efforts to achieve fair crop yields and the course of the harvest.

Kadar Comments on Economy

LD230108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 82

[By correspondent (Pal Varga)]

[Excerpts] The leaders of Pest County cordially invited Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to tour the county. He accepted the invitation on this hot day, which is suited to real harvest time. The schedule began at 1000 at Pest Megye Party Committee headquarters, where Mrs. Ferenc Cservenka, first secretary of the party committee, gave a substantive briefing on life and work in the country's most populous Megye -- having almost 1 million inhabitants -- and on the results and problems involved. She said that, in accordance with the economic policy resolutions of the MSZMP, persevering, hard work is taking place in both industrial enterprises and agriculture, so that this year industrial production should achieve a 2-2.5 percent increase and there should be a 10 percent increase in agriculture.

The realization of this goal in a single enterprise, the Csepel automobile factory for example, was well illustrated by the briefing in the nicely arranged museum of the factory's history, where managing director (Dr. Bela Novak) informed Janos Kadar about the results of the first 1/2 year of the 10,000-strong work collective's work, and their closest and more remote targets.

Then (Jozsef Halaz), secretary of the factory's party committee, informed Janos Kadar about the living and working conditions of the large factory's workers, the building of workers, dwellings and the experiences of the change-over to the 5-day work week.

The first secretary of the Central Committee attentively listened and took notes. Then he, too, asked to speak:

[Begin recording] I should like to thank you for the friendly reception that I have received and the briefing about your work here. Further, I should like to ask you to convey the greetings of the Central Committee and myself to those whom you represent.

What I heard here about the enterprise can be very easily related to national issues. You gave a briefing, Comrade Managing Director, on changes in the product structure and you stated that in the present circumstances the enterprise has to maintain itself and meet the requirements of the present. (?You also made a statement about) the use of robots.

I should like to say something about the country. You listed the clients and partners here, and if I understand correctly you named virtually the whole world. It is (?something like this) with your country, too. Here I should like to say that what you said about your own enterprise applies to the country itself, too -- to our general work. The first requisite is that we should work according to the given situation's requirements.

As for the second requisite: regarding the enterprise it was mentioned that there had been enormous change in the factory. Since I was last here, 21 years ago, there have been really large changes in the factory, and these have been changes for the better. But -- and this should not be taken as an insult -- changes (?in) the Csepel factory have been somewhat delayed.

The same thing applies to work in the country. Here, too, large changes have taken place. The country lives and works in very difficult and complex circumstances and it is necessary to work for every goal, because the country's endowments are political and economic and cultural. Important changes have taken place in our country, but with some delay. We still do not fully meet the requirements that must be met.

So, with this in mind, I greet your efforts to date. With you I take pleasure in the results that you have already achieved, but I ask that you view your results in light of what has been said here. We have no reason whatsoever to rest on our laurels, but we have very great reasons to work even better, even more successfully and effectively, in every sphere. I am glad that you have confidence and that your confidence is not naive, but rather takes the circumstances and your strength into account. We, too, have confidence, and problems must be solved in this spirit. We must fight [words indistinct]. We do not concede any of the fundamental goals formulated by the congress, including, naturally, that [word indistinct] must be kept. I also insist that it is necessary to work effectively and a great deal in order to (?realize) this program.

[Words indistinct] A realistic policy, that we view reality as it is and not as we would like to see it. We should never make changes to our policy -- the socialist goal -- but daily tasks must be realistic and achievable. The country does not need beautiful plans that are unachievable. We can live only if every person who is capable of thought devotes all his intellect to his work. There is great need for this from everyone, regardless of rank. Everyone who is capable of work and active must fulfill what he has undertaken and is capable of. This is the essence of our society. I greet you with these thoughts and wish you much success in fulfilling the plans that I have heard about here. As I understood these plans, they are set in a good direction. As much as possible must be realized -- and the sooner the better. [end recording]

After this the first secretary of the party Central Committee met the harvesters of the Rackeve Golden Ear [arany kalasc] Producers Cooperative. Janos Kadar also visited the Rackeve cold-storage plant, which was built with the cooperation of 18 producers cooperatives. After this he met the leaders of the host producers cooperative and the neighboring producers cooperatives. Topical issues were discussed at the meeting, as the following recording demonstrates:

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker -- presumably Kadar] As everything is examined I usually mention an example -- agriculture in our country, for example. (?This is on the skids), but the [word indistinct] is not so great after all. This applies to agriculture in particular -- insofar as we require better yields in every major crop -- as in nearly everything, like industry. Another question arises in agriculture: What costs how much? So more is needed, but we have entered a period here [word indistinct] (?of what costs how much).

This must be learned in the real sense of the word. I have already praised our agricultural workers -- I do not call them rural, because perhaps the concept of rural or nonrural is outdated [word indistinct]. This also entails that the socialist agriculture of two decades [word indistinct] and the workers in agriculture have done good work, but nevertheless there are enormous [passage indistinct]. We assured the workers that the development we chose was indispensable. It was necessary and took place for the benefit of the working class. If the country made a sacrifice, then it will be repaid. Now we feel great satsifaction. Every agricultural worker can feel that what (?has been achieved in agriculture has been appreciated). [end recording]

At the end of the meeting Janos Kadar conveyed the Central Committee's congratulations to the harvesters and the entire cooperative movement for their firmness in the difficult summer work.

LAZAR REPORTS TO GOVERNMENT SESSION 22 JULY

LD22252 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Government met in session today and heard a report on President Francois Mitterrand of France's official visit and defined the related steps to be taken.

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar spoke of his official friendly visit to Romania on the invitation of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. His report was accepted with approval.

The government approved a complex programme and a schedule of measures to economize on materials. In order to implement the programme, goods and technologies have to be modernized, interest relations and the attitude to work improved. The government called on social and interest representation bodies to assist with the programme.

The government approved a report on the work of agricultural associations. These newly founded associations work successfully, the government concluded, but they should further improve efficiency.

BRIEFS

RELIEF CONSIGNMENT TO PLO -- Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Solidarity Committee has sent another relief consignment of medicines, medical aids, tents, blankets and food to the Palestine Liberation Organization. This action shows the sympathy of the Hungarian people for the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 23 Jul 82 LD]

FOUR DEFECTORS FLEE WITH HELICOPTER TO VIENNA

AU221810 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1745 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A helicopter landed in a garden in Vienna's outlying district of Esslingen shortly before 1800 hours [local time] today. Three men and one woman fled from Poland over Czechoslovakia to Vienna with this reconstructed ex-military helicopter, flying all the way only several meters above ground to avoid being detected by radar. The four Poles are presently being interrogated by the police. Details are not known yet.

MINISTRY RESTORES INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONING

LD221506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] By a decision of the minister of communications in conjunction with the minister of internal affairs, from 0000 tomorrow, international two-way operator-controlled telephone communications will be restored.

Quoting ZYCIE WARSZAWY, we remind you that together with the change in the foreign tariff for letters several months ago, the tariff for telephone calls and for sending telegrams abroad was also changed. These rates were raised considerably. A 1-minute telephone call to France has gone up from Z36 to Z85; 1 minute to the FRG will cost us Z80; to Great Britain, Z90; to the United States, Z280. For a 1-word telegram sent to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia or the GDR, one now pays Z6; to the USSR, Z12; to the FRG, Z36; and to the United States, Z42.

PZPR CC RESOLUTION ON WORK WITH YOUTH PUBLISHED

AU220951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

["Resolution on Tasks of Work With Young People" -- adopted by the PZPR Central Committee at its ninth plenum in Warsaw on 17 July]

[Text] The future of socialist Poland depends on uniting the efforts of all generations and on their cooperation in implementing the progressive socioeconomic changes, whose lines were detailed in the program adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

It is the duty of the party and state institutions to create conditions for developing the militancy, innovative spirit and initiative of young people in solving general social problems and thereby their own problems.

The Central Committee highly values the discussion of young people's problems which the party, youth organizations and all citizens engaged in before the ninth plenum. The results of this discussion made a crucial impact on the course and decisions of the ninth plenum.

The Central Committee approves of the evaluations and conclusions contained in the Politburo report read by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and enjoins the Politburo to draw up by 31 July 1982 a timetable for implementing the tasks referred to in the plenum report and this resolution.

The Central Committee acknowledges the government Program for Improving the Young People's Chances in Life and Vocation and enjoins all party members to consistently implement it.

The Central Committee appeals to all young people and to the Socialist Unions of Polish Young People to see to it that young Poles assume and share responsibility for the most crucial areas of the country's socioeconomic life.

I.

1. The Central Committee states that it is the duty of all party echelons to act to regenerate and enrich young people's ideological life, to provide them with a thorough sociopolitical knowledge, to train them to independently evaluate social manifestations and processes and to restore their faith in socialist ideas. We think that it is most necessary to raise the standard of sociopolitical subjects in schools and higher schools. It is most important to foster young people's intellectual interest in studying the classic works of writers on Marxism-Leninism. This will help the efforts to sensibly transform reality in line with the ideals of socialistm.

2. The Central Committee stresses the importance of young people's patriotic training. It is necessary to develop young Poles' attitudes so they can properly understand the overriding national interests, endeavors and aims. It is necessary to foster nationalist solidarity with the forces of progress, freedom, peace and socialism in the present world.

The Central Committee takes the view that efforts to develop comprehensive cooperation with young people in the USSR and other socialist countries are an important duty of the youth movement. This cooperation helps strengthen the ties of friendship and commits young people to the struggle for peace and for the security of peoples.

3. The Central Committee states that it is the duty of schools to foster socialist convictions and to train the young generation for work and life in a socialist society. The civic training and patriotic-defense education of the young generation as well as the fostering of such virtues as a sense of responsibility for the fate of the state and readiness to serve society are of particular importance. Young people should be trained in the spirit of irreconcilability with and struggle against all manifestations of evil, dishonesty, indifference, social depravity and deformations in people-to-people relations.

Polish schools are lay schools, and this constitutional principle should be respected because it creates conditions for full tolerance of views. Teachers should guarantee the fulfillment of these requirements.

4. The Central Committee takes the view that it is urgently necessary to fill the gaps and eliminate simplifications in the teaching of our most recent history and to overthrow the false myths created by the opponents of socialism.

The Central Committee enjoins party organizations in scientific units to encourage Marxist publications on Poland's most recent history. It is necessary to work out new forms of speading the knowledge of history. One such form should be a radio-television university for young people.

5. The Central Committee stresses the great role of the family in fostering young people's social, civic and moral attitudes. Parents bear the basic responsibility for the upbringing of their children. Parents belonging to the PZPR, who should be models insofar as the upbringing of their children is concerned, have assumed special responsibility.

6. The Central Committee enjoins party members to strengthen the educational role of enterprises. The job milieu is the primary factor in fostering young workers' class consciousness, ideals and aspirations. Examples set by comrades in work -- party members and managing cadres -- should primarily determine the attitudes of young workers and their approach to work.

7. The growing role of the mass media and propaganda increases the responsibility of party members and managing cadres for spreading socialist ideals and values. It is the duty of the press, radio and television to create socialist moral models and to foster attitudes that correspond to the requirements of the future. The Central Committee agrees that youth organizations should help make decisions about the profile, character and standards of the youth press and about the personnel policy of the editorial boards. Youth organizations should also be able to influence radio and television programs directed at young people.

8. The Central Committee takes the view that before lasting results can be achieved in the process of social training, a uniform educational front must be organized. Party members active in all echelons of the educational systems are enjoined to make active efforts in this regard.

II.

1. The Central Committee counts on the courage, perseverance, resolution and energy of young people to implement economic reform. We are convinced that young people will organize a broad social movement to overcome the crisis and will struggle against incompetence, a routine approach to work which hinders progress, against red tape, refusal to work, against pooh-poohing one's duties, against wasteland ineffective administration of public property. Young people's participation in streamlining the national economy will determine their situation.

All party echelons are enjoined to support young people's economic initiatives, such as youth housing cooperatives, plants to produce materials, a network of inexpensive services and the socialist youth unions' right to engage in economic activities.

2. The government program for the development of housing construction, which was worked out with the help of young people, and the decisions of the Program for Improving Young People's Chances in Life and Vocation" concerning improvements in the housing situation are meant to create conditions for implementing young people's initiatives with regard to acquiring one's own apartment. This aim should be made even more feasible by more fully utilizing the forms of plant-sponsored housing construction, by ensuring the conditions for promoting small construction, by ensuring the conditions for promoting small construction cooperatives run by young people and by converting all suitable premises into apartments. All party echelons should see to it that apartments, building sites and building materials are justly shared and socially controlled.

3. The Central Committee states that it is the young generation's duty to actively participate in spreading progress and modernization in rural areas and in agriculture, which is necessary if we are to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. This should be encouraged by consistent activities to increase the flow of production means to farming, by the rational use of land, by cooperation among the three equal sectors of farming, by better farming skills and by providing cultural and civilized conditions to induce young people to remain in rural areas.

This is possible only if young people's social initiatives support the state's efforts.

4. Party levels and organizations are enjoined to create conditions to encourage young people's greater participation in the bodies of government, in all forms of self-government and in the patriotic movement for national rebirth. The exploitation of these possibilities depends on young people's work and attitudes.

5. The Central Committee states that young people's social and professional advancement should be based on clear-cut principles of personnel and wage policy. All party echelons are enjoined to create conditions under which young workers can advance and take over managing functions. This should be so primarily in the case of horizontal advancement [awans poziomy], which is a result of better qualifications, skills and mastery in the given profession. The Central Committee expects the government to inquire into the use of young people's skills and into their rational employment and to submit the necessary conclusions to the Politburo.

III.

1. The Central Committee enjoins the Politburo to evaluate the implementation of the ninth congress resolution on education and upbringing.

The government should take action to improve the schools' material and technical base.

The Central Committee takes the view that it is necessary to promote a social movement in order to meet the needs of education, to stimulate local initiative and to commit all citizens to solving the schools' vital problems.

The Central Committee recommends that the authorities in charge of education and higher schools devise ways and means of equalizing the chances of young people and making it more possible for worker and peasant youths to attend secondary and higher schools.

2. The Central Committee deems it necessary to work out a program for measures connected with the cultural stimulation of young people. We must decidedly seek to ensure that children and youths can easily obtain books and press items as well as frequently attend good movies and theaters, no matter where they live.

Youth organizations should take over and run clubs' recreation rooms and houses of culture, promote the cultural movement and have a share in drawing up programs for cultural centers. Social initiatives to develop the base of culture and to rationally use this base must have the necessary support.

3. The Central Committee stresses that it is the duty of social organizations and the echelons of state and economic administration to support the cultural units in plants and rural areas and to give material and organizational assistance to young people's cultural, educational, sports and tourist initiatives.

4. All party echelons and levels are enjoined to support the initiatives originating in youth organizations and the mass sports and tourist organizations (the society for promotion of physical culture, the people's sports unions, the Polish tourist and local studies society, the student sport union and the socialist sport union) and seek to rationally employ children's and young people's leisure time. In doing this, they must make special allowances for the health and recreation of children and young people and for the development of sports, tourism and physical culture.

1. The party's closest allies in young people's ideological and patriotic training are the unions of socialist youth. The programmatic principles, ideological nature and activities of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the ZMW, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the Polish Scout Union are useful for implementing the aims and principles of socialism.

The Central Committee enjoins all PZPR levels and echelons to help raise the authority of youth organizations, strengthen their role in the state's sociopolitical system and support comprehensive cooperation among the socialist youth unions. The Central Committee enjoins young party members to actively participate in the activities of the socialist youth unions and instructs party levels to issue periodical evaluations of PZPR members' activities in the youth movement.

2. The Central Committee agrees that institutional solutions and guarantees are necessary if the state's policy toward young people is to be correct. We appeal to the socialist youth unions to consult all communities on new rights of youth organizations and to present views on these rights which would assume the form of institutional and legal rules. Such rights would involve the following:

A) Plans and decisions of the state and economic administration that concern young people and are connected with the issues of personnel policy, professional and social promotion, the sharing of social benefits, wage and housing policy, education and upbringing, higher schools, culture, sports tourism and other issues affecting young people would be evaluated. This right would be tantamount to the duty of state and economic administration at all levels to consult the socialist youth unions on all the aforementioned issues.

(B) The socialist youth unions would participate in the legislative work in connection with the laws concerning the young generation.

(C) The initiative would be taken to enable the socialist youth unions to propose legal bills and have state bodies examine such bills. This would also include legislative initiative.

(D) Control checks would be instituted to enable the socialist youth unions to obtain from state and economic administration information about the implementation of decisions concerning young people.

3. The Central Committee:

-- recommends the creation of a committee for the affairs of young people within the Council of Ministers to coordinate the activity of state bodies with regard to young people's vital issues; all levels of state bodies with regard to young people's vital issues; all levels of state administration should adopt similar solutions;

-- enjoins the PZPR Deputies' Club to propose in the Sejm that a law on young people's affairs be passed;

-- enjoins the Central Committee Secretariat to work out in cooperation with youth organizations an instruction for all party levels on the procedures and forms of permanent contacts with youth organizations.

4. The Central Committee expresses praise for many generations of activists of the Polish youth movement whose achievements have helped to strengthen people's power and to rebuild and develop the socialist state.

5. The Central Committee instructs its Secretariat to publish by 30 September the evaluation of the implementation in party organizations of the seventh plenum resolution adopted in 1972 [date as published]. This evaluation will be made by the Central Committee Youth Commission.

6. The Central Committee enjoins its Secretariat to find the necessary solutions in order to conduct consistent, scientific research into the young generation's basic problems.

7. The Central Committee should be informed by its Secretariat at the next plenum on how the detailed proposals submitted during discussions are being utilized.

[Signed] PZPR Central Committee

PRESS EDITORIALS DISCUSS NATIONAL DAY

LD221450 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 22 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 22 July -- This year we celebrate the national day in special circumstances and unusual conditions, wrote today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in its editorial. A bundle of internal and external factors has led to an economic crisis. The direct threat to the Polish raison d'etat, the most vital state and national interests, brought about by the imperialist policy of playing the so-called Polish card and the adventurist policies of home-grown anti-socialist opposition, had to be stopped in the name of defending and saving the national existence and the whole of postwar achievements of People's Poland.

Poland has avoided a catastrophe, but the way to solve the painful problems, which have grown for years is a long one. We must solve those problems under pressure of various hardships and not always in favourable atmosphere, not losing from sight the need of relentless political and ideological struggle with opponents of the socialist system and state.

Poland can build a future, preserve national existence, ensure lasting independence and sovereignty only as a socialist state, a reliable link in the socialist system of alliances. Today, as in the past, we again face great and responsible tasks. They were clearly defined by 9th congress of the PUWP, which launched a resolute fight against distortions of socialism and of principles of social justice, created guarantees for preventing them from repeating in the future and charted the directions for deep economic and socio-political transformations, the paper concluded.

In an editorial marking Poland's national day headlined "Rebirth," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's Sejm address together with communiques published yesterday indicate clearly, not for the first time, direction of the road chosen by the political forces which shoulder the principal responsibility for the country. This is the road of departure from the extraordinary and transitional restrictions of martial law, a road of dialogue, normalisation and recognition -- in accord with the supreme interests of the socialist state -- of various standpoints and world outlook motivations.

"The Sejm debate also shows that the basic matter of reactivation of the trade union movement has not been forgotten," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said. "The organisational nuclei of the patriotic movement of national rebirth have come into being.

"Although too slowly, the workers' self-management is being reborn in forms which we have wanted. After a shock, we are beginning to look round more calmly and with greater realism," the paper went on.

"We must not fail to take full advantage of this real, socialist and at the same time Polish prospect which is before us on our national day. In this, precisely, and not in pompous words the rebirth of the year 1982 consists," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY in conclusion.

"Today's national day we are linking with other important facts -- the anniversary of the extraordinary party congress which concluded its deliberations a year ago," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU. "The 9th congress reached down to the foundations. However, the unprecedented and qualitatively new programme of the congress could not reach all people in Poland," the paper went on. "The brutal blow delivered by the political adversary already in full swing all that time practically cut off the congress programme from the nation."

"As a matter of fact, the chance for the 9th congress programme to materialize is being born only now. The state organism can again fulfil its functions," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

POLITYKA INTERVIEWS INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

AU221140 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 17 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Witold Pawlowski and Stanislaw Podemski interview with Gen Div Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you evaluate the country's situation after 7 months of martial law?

[Answer] The first 6 months of martial law was an opportunity to make various evaluations and to draw up a balance sheet. It is difficult to include new elements in these evaluations. Army Gen W. Jaruzelski evaluated the situation by saying: "Poland is a country that is beginning to return to health, following an acute illness."

Positive factors in the development of our country's situation are becoming increasingly obvious. Improvements in order and discipline and trends in many sectors of the economy toward increasing production or halting its slumps can be seen. There are reasons to show that these trends will strengthen and will be present in those branches of the economy that continue to experience specific difficulties.

I am far from formulating one-sided opinions, although the Ministry of Internal Affairs is confronted primarily with the darker aspects of reality because of its statutory duties. That is why my evaluation of the country's situation includes the threats to the state's external and internal security. These threats are results for the unflagging determination of the enemies of socialism. Inspired and materially supported by foreign anticommunist centers, they continue to resume attempts to destabilize our sociopolitical and economic siutation. Taking advantage of young people's frustrations, they continue to sow confusion and unrest and seek to impose on some social groups a program of resistance against the policy of the Military Council of National Salavation.

The data my departments possess shows that the efforts of those enemies are producing fewer and fewer results, but we do not make light of the dangers connected with these efforts. The impact of the slogans appealing to people to retreat "underground" and to actively and passively resist the authorities is decreasing. The wish for stabilization and general expectations of most of our people continue to deviate with increasing obviousness from the unrealistic daydreams of a shrinking group of extremists, who again want to fan a conflict in Poland. I have the impression that even those extremists include the people who are aware of this fact.

The road in front of us is still long and difficult, but our aim -- to create the conditions to eliminate our socioeconomic crisis -- is clearly getting increasingly feasible.

[Question] Does the Ministry of Internal Affairs think that the country's internal calm is possible without profound reforms of social, political and economic life?

[Answer] Reforming our country's sociopolitical and economic life in the spirit of socialist renewal is an inevitable and absolutely necessary process.

We attach great importance to reforms, although we know that they are merely a means to ensure the functioning of our state without economic crises and social upheavals. This process is continuing, and martial law has made it possible to overcome many barriers that hindered its progress. As you know, it is impossible to implement progressive reforms under conditions of anarchy in social life and of threats to the political foundations of the state.

All our people want internal order and calm. In theory it would be possible to achieve internal calm without reforming our life, but we are not interested in such calm. Poland has no use for stagnation and indolence, and this is why we have not flinched from implementing reforms even in our present difficult situation. These reforms will be successful only under the conditions of internal calm. And I think that other departments take the same view. All those who think in the categories of civic responsibility and political realism should take such a view of the situation.

[Question] There are many reports in the press about attempts of foreign intelligence services to interfere in the development of events in Poland. Also comrade minister expressed the view recently that "Western agents' nests are being strengthened." It is difficult to engage in day-to-day observation of such nests without a very good potential of control in this regard. How do you evaluate the tightness of such control?

[Answer] That there are so many reports in the press on the interference of foreign intelligence agencies in Poland's internal affairs is no doubt a result of the work of our department's services. After all, it is hard to imagine that jouranlists may be able to observe the activities of intelligence nests all the time. But since you have used the expression "tightness of control," I would not like to add anything more to this definition.

[Question] People continue to criticize the seventies for excessive liberalism and for tolerance of the opposition. What is your view on this, Comrade Minister?

[Answer] After August 1980, especially during the precongress campaign and the ninth congress itself, the seventies were evaluated in a penetrating and comprehensive way. The discussion in this connection is still very lively, as is illustrated, for example, by the work on the ideological and programmatic declaration of the PZPR Central Committee. People have used and continue to use during discussions the words "liberalism" and "excessive tolerance" in the context in which you used them, comrades. However, it is not semantics that is at stake.

It is a fact that in the mid-seventies people with decidedly anticommunist convictions began to organize illegal groups in the nature of counterrevolutionary opposition. The political gamblers, whom we know from the past, saw at that time favorable opportunities to make yet another attempt to inflict a blow against socialism and to reach out for power.

One of the elements of those opportunities was no doubt the errors made in socioeconomic policy by the leadership of the time. These errors intensified the crisis of trust between the power apparatus and society. At the same time the uncritical belief in the thesis about the people's moral-political unity continued to disarm the party ideologically and to weaken its political vigilance.

It was precisely this that made it possible for our political adversaries to use the workers protest in August 1980 for their own purposes. Reaching out for power from behind the ranks of workers seemed to be the most effective way to implement the strategy for overthrowing socialism in Poland, a strategy worked out with the active cooperation of the Western anti-communist centers.

[Question] Comrade minister, at one of the most recent sessions you were rather pessimistic about the further development of events in Poland, meaning that our political enemies would seek to further aggravate the country's situation. This evaluation was also based on factors such as the obvious determination of the extremist opposition groups, the population's increased difficulties, the radicalization of young people and so on. If we asked you in the name of our readers to be an optimist and if you yourself tried to be optimistic, would it be easy for you to change your view in this connection? On what grounds?

[Answer] I do not quite understand why you defined as pessimistic my views about further development of events in Poland. These views are more realistic than pessimistic, which makes quite a difference. Only realism in observing phenomena and facts provide a genuine guarantee of effective activity. If people were realistic in evaluating problems in the seventies and if they had not indulged in official optimism, our situation today would certainly be entirely different.

On 13 December 1981 we were fully aware of the enormity of the problems to be solved and of the dangers that would face us in this connection. Despite all difficulties, it is precisely for this reason that the situation is developing favorably, and although this development is not as rapid as we would wish, the progress we have made is obvious to everyone. A realistic evaluation of this progress allows me to be optimistic.

[Question] In the past few months terms such as "underground resistance" and "conspiration" have become topical. Do you think, comrade minister, that it will be possible to eliminate such terms from our sociopolitical life?

[Answer] Conspiration and underground resistance are the terms that are inseparably connected with our people's complicated history. The enslavement in the 19th and 20th centuries and the Hitlerite occupation have made these terms into synonyms of patriotism, the Polish way of life and efforts to cultivate and protect the most crucial values of national consciousness. I think that in no other country is the myth of conspiracy as vivid and emotional as in Poland.

However, there is no reason at all to connect this myth with the present situation, which is completely different. To conspire now means conspiring against the people's most vital interests. After all, it is conspiration by Poles against Poland. It is a seed of civil war. Those who have committed themselves to illegal activities should realize that they are condemned in advance to failure. These people have embarked on the road that leads to nowhere. The fact that they are trying to take with them young people by exploiting their natural emotionality and their lack of political experience is simply a crime.

I am convinced that many of these people will abandon that road because, in the conditions of progressive normalization, they will see the increasingly glaring contrast between the daily normality of the life lived by the enormous mass of citizens, who share the joys and worries of living, and the trying rules of underground life. We have already found out that many conspirators are finding it very difficult to swallow this contrast.

In line with the letter of the law and the principles of common decency we are always ready to understand and help anyone who wants our help. This readiness can be seen in such facts as the events that have taken place in Gdansk and other places in the past few weeks. We have enabled a group of young people who were in hiding to return to normal life and study. All of them have accepted our help. I could also cite the names of many activists of illegal organizations and of suspended Solidarity who have also taken their chance and are now leading their lives like all other citizens -- without fear and uncertainty.

Underground activists have only one chance: to voluntarily give up their activities. Their situation will be hopeless if they reject this chance, because sooner or later the appropriate agencies will put an end to antistate conspiration. The time will come when one will have to pay the bill for one's deeds and to suffer legal penalties, but before this happens life itself will pace conspirators in the category of politically sick people.

[Question] Citizens are afraid of the domination of an apparatus that is powerful, especially in view of the bad experience in previous years. Are you not afraid -- on the basis of the experience in the fifties -- that your department is seen by citizenry as an institution that plays a greater role than it is formally entitled to? Who controls the Ministry of Internal Affairs and how?

[Answer] The ideas about the Ministry of Internal Affairs have for many years been formed by the rumors, slanders and aggressive attacks originating with foreign radio stations rather than by official publications. It could be that our department is, as you say, "seen by citizenry as an institution that plays a greater role than it is formally entitled to." Many false myths about our role and activity continue to circulate among our people. This goes hand in hand with ignorance of our basic aims and tasks and of the fact that we are legally entitled to certain methods we have to use. The fact is that all these general issues are no secret. What is a secret is the details and specifics of the individual cases. This state of knowledge and its mystification is one result of the fact that the mass media are not always capable of reliably reporting on the functioning of my ministry. What we expect from journalists is less sensationalism and more calm and reliable information about our work.

As far as the "experience from the fifties" is concerned, such thinking has absolutely no confirmation whatsoever in any of the ministry's activities. The fifties are gone -- for our ministry as well. I believe they are also gone for you journalists. However, our political opponents make the most of every possible occasion to try and exploit this dramatic and often tragic period in the history of the Polish revolution against the Ministry for Internal Affairs, which really does not intend to be lenient toward those who are active against the socialist state.

The Ministry for Internal Affairs is acting in accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and the PZPR Central Committee and is subject to the same control over the structure of its executive authorities as the other ministries. The minister for internal affairs is subject to control by the competent state bodies just as any other minister is. I ought to mention the control exercised by the Sejm and its committees and by the Supreme Chamber of Control, whose political position underwent an important change in 1980.

Functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the security service are subject to daily control by the Prosecutor's Office over the way they investigate and fight crime. The legal system in force in the Polish People's Republic does not foresee any "privileges" whatsoever for the Ministry for Internal Affairs and its functionaries. It should also be stressed that according to martial law regulations, functionaries will bear particular responsibility for not observing the legal order. They are subject to more severe military jurisdiction during martial law. The martial law decree has also not abolished control by the national councils over the work of Citizens Militia units. The process whereby complaints and opinions are examined continues to be improved.

[Question] How high is the crime rate right now? Many doubts have accumulated around the statistics. We know that martial law has enforced greater social discipline, but how are you preparing for the possible effects of easing further restrictions? What kind of crimes do you fear will develop the most?

[Answer] Any statistical methods whatsoever of describing what happens have aroused and continue to arouse a lot of controversy, but no better way has been found up to now. Crime statistics are worked out in accordance with the rules in force in our country, and interpreting these statistics is not only the ministry's job. After all, they are not the only measure of crime.

Already in the first half of 1981 we heralded a constant increase in crime, which reached avalanche proportions during the second half of the year. Starting from June, the number of cases under investigation in any given month rose abruptly compared to the same month in the previous year. In November 1981, almost 60 percent more criminal investigations were started than in November 1980. Despite the obvious reasons for these figures, Solidarity extremists accused us of manipulating statistics. Yet the increase in crime was a fact which posed a direct threat to the security of citizens. The number of acts of hooliganism, robberies, rapes and burglaries grew alarmingly.

We never said that the only reason for the worsening state of security was the social unrest in Poland. Besides this unrest, there was and still is a considerable crime potential such as social parasitism, alcoholism, prostitution, drug addiction, corruption of minors, dangerous diseases and mental disorders, lack of money and so on. Social disturbances served to activate this crime potential in a way we can understand, and to calm it down needs a lot of time as life becomes normal.

At the beginning of this year we recorded a very clear drop in crime, of course as a result of martial law. At present we can once again say that crime has not increased much, statistically speaking. The increase mainly concerns the greater number of economic offenses that have been uncovered thanks to the militia's effective work (they have gone up by 56 percent), especially black marketeering. However, the number of crimes of the most dangerous variety and most keenly felt by citizens has definitely fallen -- by around 30 percent compared to the last few months of 1981.

The influence of the economic crisis on the crime rate remains an important matter. Just as in any other country, this influence is reflected by an increase in crimes concerning property -- mainly burglaries and thefts, confidence tricks, and black marketeering.

[Question] A year ago, Barbara W. Olszewska wrote in her "Report on the Militia" in POLITYKA that 70 percent of Citizens' Militia officers have higher education. In what areas of the Citizens' Militia's work is it most useful? Are there any "elite" sectors because of this?

[Answer] According to the figures for this year, 74 percent of Citizens' Militia officers have higher education. Higher qualifications are a condition for promotion to officer rank in all sectors of the Citizens' Militia. Higher education as a determinant of professional knowledge and general intelligence is essential in all services.

However, it is important to have citizens' militia departments with a special concentration of officers with higher education, such as the criminal branch with high-class specialists in the fields of medicine, chemistry, physics and biology; the investigation branch with its lawyers, militia children's centers with their experienced staff of teachers, usually graduates of teaching, psychology and sociology faculties; technical branches employing engineering specialists and branches dealing with economic crimes, with their specialized staff of economists.

[Question] The Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve [ZOMO], which has intervened in street disturbances on more than one occasion since 13 December, is naturally arousing considerable interest among the community. Could you please say a few words about its tasks, training methods, selection process and social structure?

[Answer] The Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve are specialized militia units allocated wherever a greater number of militiamen is required. Their mode of action and maneuverability are characteristics which make them stand out from other militia units. Protecting the life, health and property of citizens during calamities, catastrophes, fires and epidemics and also guaranteeing security and public order during events and ceremonies with masses of people -- these are the basic tasks of the Motorized Citizens Militia Reserve. Units of this reserve are also employed in actions covering a large area, such as hunts for criminals or searches for missing persons.

The Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve has rather often been regarded recently as a force of intervention in street disturbances, forgetting that these are the same militiamen who pass us by in the street every day in two or three-man patrols and to whom we often turn for help or intervention. And people probably often forget their difficult and dedicated service, repeating harmful opinions about them, spreading gossip and telling primitive jokes -- all of which is being spread on purpose by our political opponents.

The same sources speak about the alleged privileges that members of this reserve have or about some kind of special selection methods. Functionaries of the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve are the same kind of militiamen as the others. Their social structure is as follows: 62 percent comes from working families and 25 percent from peasant families. Almost half of them have secondary education. They receive the same pay as other militiamen, have the same rights and duties and are subject to the same rules of service discipline.

[Question] How did the employees of the Citizens' Militia, the Security Service and the Ministry for Internal Affairs withstand the attacks on this ministry by the opposition in 1981?

[Answer] The ministry's functionaries, especially those most exposed to direct attacks, displayed great maturity and psychological resillience. Aware of their service toward the community, they carried out their professional duties with great dedication and involvement.

Because of the nature of their work, our functionaries were in a better position to understand the aims and methods of the political opposition than the average citizen. It was and is essential for them to do so. It served to integrate our ranks and draw our social circle closer together. The attempts to break up the apparatus from within have met with general disapproval from functionaries.

The increased attacks on the ministry caused ties of friendship and self-help to become tighter. Militia councils have become particularly active in this sphere. The political and ideological activity of party and youth organizations acting within the ministry played a huge and invaluable role. The opponents' aims to weaken the apparatus had exactly the opposite effect.

[Question] What kind of working conditions, how much pay and what sort of priveleges do employees of the Ministry for Internal Affairs, the Citizens' Militia and the Security Service have? This matter has recently aroused great emotion.

[Answer] Let us say right away that we are not employees, but functionaries. This difference contains many important elements, above all that a functionary, in accordance with our labor regulations, performs a service. He is therefore subject to irregular working hours, is fully adaptable and ready to act at any time, any place and under any conditions. One can say without going into details that a functionary must accept the fact that he must place the needs of his service before his private life, which also demands huge sacrifices on the part of his family. People often fail to realize this, being obsessed with the supposedly high salaries and privileges. Yet the average pay of a functionary does not exceed the average pay in the country as a whole, which often makes it difficult to find recruits in view of the special responsibilities involved. The average citizen also feels the difficulty when he needs quick and effective help from the Citizens' Militia. As to privileges, these are a myth, deliberately thought up by the political opponents. After all, a militiaman often has no possibility of eating a hot meal during work, he often travels long distances to get to his unit because there is a housing shortage and he usually cannot count on a place in a nursery or kindergarten for his own child. There are a lot more problems like these. This is the way the alleged privileges of our apparatus and of individual functionaries really look.

[Question] Cases where the militia has used too much physical force cannot be regarded as merely the slander of foreign propaganda. It happens in every police force. Who investigates such complaints and how many of them have turned out to be justified? Do you think the public should be more widely informed about this?

[Answer] Cases where militia functionaries have used too much force and other violations of service regulations really do happen sometimes and we do not regard them as a figment of hostile propaganda. However, every single case is looked into in the proper manner by a supervising officer. We consistently apply the principle that every single functionary who exceeds his powers or shirks his duties will face disciplinary or penal measures.

Interventions by militiamen during unrest and street disturbances create a special situation. It is possible that during such events people who just happened to be there and who had no evil intentions got hurt. We really are concerned about this, but in situations like these it is difficult to differentiate between the guilty and the innocent.

During martial law, we are particularly sensitive to any sign of our functionaries violating the law. We have recently set new forms of social control into motion. Shaping the correct attitudes among functionaries has become the focus of attention by the militia councils. The activity of officers' and NCO's courts of honor also serves this purpose. I would like to add here that despite what people say, the number of service misdemeanors committed by functionaries is minimal, and the consequences applied to these misdemeanors are considerably more severe than is generally believed.

It is true that the public is not widely informed about all cases of this nature, and it is also true that all such cases are used to illustrate training work in militia units. We have nothing against the public being interested in this subject, but we believe at the same time that this subject should be seen and appraised in the correct proportions. I believe we ought to inform the public more boldly about infringements of the regulations binding our services. We should also do this to prevent such phenomena from being exaggerated, even though they are rare.

[Question] Why have lists of internees not been published up to now, although there have been promises to do so?

[Answer] We are making no secret of internment and present this matter clearly and openly. We have informed every internee's family and employer. Those state and social institutions who need lists for carrying out statutory activity, including the Catholic Church and the Polish Red Cross, have received full lists. However, plans to publish lists of internees in the press, apart from the technical difficulties involved, were disapproved of by the internees themselves and their families.

[Question] The voivodship commandant decides who should be interned. With several thousand cases, mistakes are always possible. How many appeals made to the Ministry for Internal Affairs in this matter have been examined and how long does it take for such an appeal to be dealt with?

[Answer] By right of law, the decision to intern someone is a one-man decision, made on the basis of facts which a militia unit has at its disposal on the subject of the accused's activities. In practice, however, teams concerned with internment matters and set up at voivodship commands of the Citizens' Militia decide whether internment is justified. Joint action in these matters has enabled more serious mistakes to be avoided. For it is not so much the fact itself that someone has committed an offense which threatens the state's security that is taken into consideration, as the degree of the threat involved.

Releasing an internee comes about as a result of concrete evidence that the internee will behave himself after his release. It is also the result of an improvement in the situation throughout the country or in a given region. In many cases, internees have been released for humanitarian reasons, such as the internee's health or family matters.

I would like to stress here that contrary to various rumors and tales, we do not force and we do not intend to force any internee to change his convictions, although it would be a good thing for them to cast a critical eye on their activities prior to internment. Everyone of them has the chance to be released immediately, if he promises not to carry on activity which is against the law and the socialist state and promises not to strike a blow at the nation's interests.

As we know, internment plenipotentiaries have the right to appeal against an internment decision. They are taking advantage of this right, which is illustrated by the number of appeals made, over 3,200. This number can be corrected to over 6,300, to include the appeals which have come in from private individuals and institutions. All appeals, requests and interventions have been and are examined in detail. The number of appeals exceeds the number of internees, and when one considers that one request or intervention has sometimes concerned several people at the same time, one can say that the case of each internee has been looked at many times and at various levels. This reduces to a minimum the probability of a mistake being made.

[Question] The International Red Cross has addressed many remarks to the internment centers. What sort of remarks were they and what were their effects?

[Answer] All isolation centers have been visited by International Red Cross committee representatives many times. Their remarks and comments are being scrupulously dealt with. They are confidential, but I may say that they generally concern recreational conditions for internees, health matters, religious services and also the freedom to move around inside the center. The majority of these matters rests under the control of the minister for justice.

The demands and comments of the International Red Cross committee have been accepted with complete goodwill and they are being dealt with to the extent permitted by internment rules. These rules have been published in the "official gazette" [dziennik ustaw] and are generally available.

[Question] What is the percentage of freed internees who resume oppositional activities?

[Answer] As you know, internment was applied only to the people who had engaged in oppositional activities. As for your question, only about 60 of the freed internees did resume the activities making them liable to be interned again. Of these people, just a few embarked on the road of crime and were arrested. The case of Ryszard Herczynski, which was publicized by the press, is a familiar example of this. As you can see, this is really a question of a few people in a thousand and not in a hundred.

Let me mention in this connection that in an interview given to PAP at the end of last February I spoke of the people, including some famous ones, who serve our enemies and have assumed the ambiguous role of permanent workers of the centers and institutions of the states that are unfavorable to our country. I thought that this disclosure would serve as a warning to many individuals. Unfortunately, such practices are continuing. When reading reports on this subject you are overwhelmed by disgust when you realize that these people identify their activities with the Polish way of life and patriotism, which they often stress demonstratively. We also know that when abroad many of these people sell out our national interests with full premeditation and with no compunction, appealing among other things to the West to maintain economic sanctions against Poland.

[Question] Do the internees take advantage of opportunities to go abroad?

[Answer] Passport offices accept applications for passports from internees and former internees and deal with them in line with the generally valid regulations. Up to now 653 internees and former internees and 1,058 have been granted passports.

Our data shows that only 21 such people, including 13 dependants, have left the country. This small number is a result of many difficulties created by the Western consulates for those who apply to them for visas. Waiting for a visa takes a long time, and when consulates refuse such visas many other people decide not to apply and return their passports.

These difficulties have their obvious reasons. People who engage in opposition activities -- often at the behest of foreign centers or under the influence of subversive propaganda -- are needed by these centers in the country and not in the West, so they can continue their activities against Poland within Poland. Besides, these centers often stick to the principles that "the Moor has done his job."

[Question] Some 400 associations have been suspended. How many have now been reinstated? Some suspensions were decreed too rashly (cultural associations, for example) and we can see the results of that.

[Answer] In line with their powers and the martial law decree, Article 15, the viovodas suspended 405 associations, which is merely 7 percent of all such organizations in Poland.

As the sociopolitical situation has continued to normalize, individual associations have been gradually allowed to resume their activities. Their present number is about 300.

Taking into consideration the real threat to the state's security before 13 December 1981, we can say that the voivada's decisions were justified and not too rash. This was true also of cultural associations.

On the other hand, some few decisions to allow associations to resume their activities have proved premature. Nevertheless, on 12 June I asked voivodas to examine the possibility for allowing other associations to resume their work. We should do so in the case of the organizations that can guarantee that their work will be carried out in line with their statutes. This work must not be used for purposes in conflict with the state's interests.

Martial law has not stopped the social movement, which is proved by the fact that several new associations have been registered in line with the law on associations.

[Question] One of the Poles' national characteristics is supposed to be their curiosity about the world. That is why every "relaxation" in passport policy has always been welcomed with joy. When will the martial law restrictions on passport policy be abolished and how?

[Answer] Restrictions on foreign trips by Polish citizens continue to be gradually abolished in line with martial law requirements. As of 15 March 1982 our citizens may travel to socialist countries, but they must carry passports and not merely identity cards. They must also fulfill the formal requirements of the country to which they travel. This means that they must be invited to travel to the country concerned, must purchase obligatory travel facilities and must possess the necessary currency. As for other countries, people may travel to them on private visits in certain cases. This was reported by the press.

We allow groups of people to travel abroad to attend international events and functions. That is why we had a large group of soccer fans in Spain to cheer our soccer players. About 80,000 people have traveled abroad so far under martial law.

We are now examining further relaxations in this regard, which closely depends on the development of the country's situation. I would like to not raise any premature hopes on this score, but I can assure you that my ministry will inform the public immediately. However, let us not forget that our fiscal situation is an important drag on our people's ability to travel abroad extensively, especially to Western countries.

[Question] The approaching day of 22 July has raised our people's great hopes (amnesty, freedom for internees and so on). How far could these hopes come true?

[Answer] The progressive normalization of our life is giving rise to feasible hopes that the restrictions and hardships of martial law may gradually be abolished. That is why the expectations and hopes of our people are natural. Martial law rules can be used with great flexibility in imposing restrictions.

As the administrator of martial law the Military Council of National Salvation has consistently, and not just occasionally, relaxed those constrictions in the past few months. This process will continue, and its speed will depend exclusively on the speed of the stabilization of the country's sociopolitical situation.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON SITUATION SINCE 13 DECEMBER

LD230840 Warsaw PAP in English 0726 GMT 23 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 23 July -- Writing about the situation in Poland which was the subject of the Sejm's recent meeting, TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"There is much to show for it that the period from last December 13 should be recognized as the time of hope. The divisions have remained but their political and psychological [word indistinct] are growing weaker. On the one hand, this is the result of the sense of realism which becomes more deeply imbedded in social consciousness, and, on the other, the steely consistency in continuing the process of renewal of the country's life whose programme was formulated in the resolution of the 9th PUWP Congress," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The prime minister spoke in the Sejm about the intention of the Martial Council of National Redemption to suspend martial law before the end of this year. The fact of holding out this prospect publicly is another proof that the period from last December 13 has not been wasted," the paper went on.

"Perfectly natural is the desire to live in a stable and normal country. Materialisation of that desire is fully within our reach," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ORZECHOWSKI, GLOWCZYK AT PRESS LEADERS' MEETING

LD221956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Today a meeting was held of the editors in chief of the central press of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD; the editors in chief of the press of Pax, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic and Social Union; and the leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and PAP. The meeting was attended by Jerzy Grzybozak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Alfred Beszterda, member of the Presidium and secretary of the SD Central Committee; Zenon Komender, chairman of Pax board; Kazimierz Morswski, chairman of the central board of the Christian Social Association; and Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the board of the Polish Catholic and Social Union.

Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, described the mass media's role in the tasks stemming from the declaration on the patriotic movement for national rebirth.

The meeting was chaired by Jan Glowczyk, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

OFFICIALS HONOR WAR DEAD IN WARSAW CEREMONY

LD222302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The central ceremony of placing wreaths and flowers on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the birth of the Polish People's Republic has taken place at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior on Victory Square in Warsaw.

Wreaths were placed on behalf of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front by the following figures: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm speaker; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski, honorary chairman of the main board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee of the PZPR, and Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS MEET WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD222018 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 July (PAP) -- On 22 July Poland's national day, the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the July Manifesto, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, met members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Poland. A PAP correspondent reports:

The scene of the festive meeting, which is already a tradition on the July holiday, was the Wilanow Palace near Warsaw. Representatives of the supreme state leadership of the People's Polish Republic met diplomats accredited in Poland. In attendance were members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; the leadership of the political parties, headed by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the Sejm, headed by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm deputy chairman of the Council of State; and members of the government Presidium, ministers, representatives of the leadership of public organizations -- including the All- Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity and unions of secular Catholics -- and a number of generals.

To the sound of the national anthem Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, accompanied by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, and Stefan Olszowski, Polish foreign minister, entered the hall where the members of the diplomatic corps had assembled. The accredited diplomats were presented to W. Jaruzelski by G. Laszcz; director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry [Name and title as received]. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed gratitude for the wishes conveyed by the foreign diplomats to the Polish people on the occasion of the national holiday.

At the end of the meeting W. Jaruzelski and the members of the Polish leadership held talks with the foreign diplomats.

CZYREK COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ITALY, TALKS

LD221848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, returned today from a visit to Rome. As we have already reported, during his stay in Italy he held talks with the minister of foreign affairs of that country, Emilio Colombo, and with the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

Jozef Czyrek was received by Pope John Paul II and met the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer.

At Warsaw airport Jozef Czyrek told jounalists that during the talk with Minister Colombo all problems of interest to our countries were discussed. He also expressed hope that the head of Italian diplomacy has shown understanding for the assessments which were presented to him. In a statement for television Jozef Czyrek said: It was a working visit in the full meaning of the word. In all talks we discussed matters which concerned bilateral relations and we also dealt with problems of broader international significance. It was significant that there existed willingness for mutual understanding and accord, and this probably describes the course as well as the results of this working visit.

Replying to questions concerning the Italian stand vis-a-vis the events in Poland, Jozef Czyrek said he thinks that the formal Italian stand coincides with the stand of other countries allied to Italy, whereas, in fact, the Italian side shows a significantly greater understanding of our situation, and in the matters of bilateral cooperation, greater readiness than many of our other partners.

PRIMATE GLEMP RETURNS FROM VISIT TO VATICAN

LD221904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1805 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, who has been visiting Rome since 5 July, returned today to Warsaw. During a meeting with journalists at Warsaw airport, Primate Glemp replied to a question on how much nearer the state authorities' recent decisions bring prospects for national accord, stating that this is a serious step forward.

At the same time the primate announced that the Main Council of the Episcopate will assemble at the beginning of August.

Asked about Pope John Paul II's planned visit to Poland, the primate quoted the sermon he delivered yesterday at the holy mass in the Vatican.

He said in it that after considering all the possibilities, as well as all the obstacles, John Paul II had decided to postpone his arrival in Poland to a later date, but still in the anniversary year. We would like, stated the primate in his homily, the pope's visit to take place not at a time of worry, a time of excitement, but at a time when we can receive every one of his words, each prayer he says with us, in a religious spirit, without excitement or emotions dictated by external conditions.

Comments on Jaruzelski Speech

LD222252 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp on his return to Warsaw from Italy on 22 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How much, in the view of Your Eminence, do the latest decisions of the authorities bring forward the prospect of national accord?

[Answer] It is necessary to see this phenomenon the way the whole community does. I think the decisions are a step forward, an important step forward.

[Question] Primate, Premier Jaruzelski's speech mentions, as it were, certain conditions regarding the visit by the holy father. There is mention of cooperation by the church in the stabilization of the situation. Do you interpret this as a condition of some sort?

[Answer] I don't interpret this as a condition. As far as I can remember, the premier's speech, which I have looked through, speaks of the consistent implementation of assumptions [as heard] qnd regulation of church-state issues. So things are proceeding normally, so to speak.

CPSU'S RUSAKOV RECEIVES AMBASSADOR KOCIOLEK

LD221702 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (PAP) -- On 21 July Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Stanislaw Kociolek, the Polish ambassador in the Soviet Union and had a talk with him, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

WARSAW OFFICIAL TELLS EFFECTS OF U.S. SANCTIONS

AU210743 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt of statement to Austrian TV reporter Friedrich Orter in Warsaw by Jozef Stankiewicz, Polish Foreign Trade Ministry official "in charge of relations with the West," on effects of economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the Reagan administration -- recorded, in German; no date given]

[Text] From the various sanctions, I would single out two which have particularly affected us: first, the abolition of the financing possibilities of our imports, which is of especially great importance for the supply of our industry; and, second, the fact that the debt rescheduling talks for 1982 have been frozen.

BRIEFS

RATION COUPON CONTROLS -- The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announced that the decision to exempt temporarily vacationers and patients at health resorts from the duty of giving up their meat and meat products coupons has been extended for August Vacationers and patients at health resorts will give up only their coupons for butter and this only in July and August. In September coupons for meat and meat products as well as butter will have to be surrendered as before. The ministry also announced that the July ration cards are valid only until theend of the month with the exception of coupons for laundry detergents and cotton wool for children of the zero group. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 22 Jul 82 LD]

BULGARIAN PREMIER FILIPOV CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Dascalescu

AU221547 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, July 22 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, arrived on an official and friendly visit here at the invitation of the prime minister of Romania, Mr Constantin Dascalescu.

In a businesslike and creative atmosphere at the ensuing talks the leaders of the governments of Bulgaria and Romania informed each other of the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, of the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and Romania. Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Constantin Dascalescu analyzed the allround Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation, stating with satisfaction the progress made in all spheres. The two sides stressed the great contribution of the regular meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, to the advancement of bilateral relations.

The two prime ministers assessed positively the work of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, of the ministries and the economic organizations of the two countries. Special attention at the talks was paid to the untapping of new possibilities and new forms for a reciprocally advantageous development of the economic ties, for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned trade exchange in the current five-year period and for increasing the proportion of specialized and jointly produced deliveries in bilateral trade.

The leaders of the two governments discussed also a number of topical international issues, stressing the striving of both the Bulgarian and the Romanian people for peace, international understanding and cooperation. It was pointed out that under the current strained international situation, the strengthening of the unity and the solidarity of the fraternal socialist states within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and their enhanced interaction on the international scene in the interests of peace and progress are factors of paramount importance. Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Constantin Dascalescu reaffirmed the determination of the Bulgarian and the Romanian Government to continue to work for the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The Bulgarian party to the talks included also: Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power generation; Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics; Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr Todor Stoychev, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Bulgarian ambassador to Romania, and other officials.

The Romanian party to the talks included: the deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, Gheorghe Petrescu; the minister of the machine building industry, Mr Ioan Avram; the minister of electric power, Mr Trandafir Cocirla; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Constantin Oancea; the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Petur Dominica and other officials.

Visits Bucharest Units

AU221948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/7/1982 -- On July 22, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, visited the Bucharest heavy-machine building enterprise.

In concluding the visit at that important unit of the Romanian machine-building industry, the Bulgarian guest congratulated the collectivity of the enterprise for the achievements scored in a domain in which the two countries unfold fruitful collaboration.

The Fundelea Cereal and Technical Crop Research Institute was then visited. Grisha Filipov assessed highly the achievements of the Romanian scientific research in agriculture and expressed the wish to expand the bilateral collaboration also in this domain of activity.

Attends Dascalescu Dinner

AU230847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/7/1982 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, gave an official dinner on July 22 for Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The dinner was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Petrescu, ministers and other officials. Attending were Andrey Lukanov, ministers and the other officials who accompany the Bulgarian premier.

Stressing the decisive role of Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov in the continued development of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration in their toasts proposed at the dinner, Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov emphasized the mutual wish to expand these good relations to the benefit of both friendly neighboring countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The two heads of government proposed toasts to the good health of Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, to the prosperity and friendship of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, to the close friendship and fruitful collaboration between our parties and countries. The dinner passed in a warm atmosphere full of cordiality.

Premiers Exchange Toasts

AU221929 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Report on speeches by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, and of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, delivered at dinner for Filipov in Bucharest 22 July]

[Text] Bucharest, July 22 (BTA correspondent) -- This evening the prime minister of Romania, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, gave an official dinner for the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov. At the official dinner the prime ministers of the two countries made speeches.

In his speech Mr Constantin Dascalescu said that the visit of Mr Grisha Filipov to Romania is assessed not only as an important moment in Bulgaro-Romanian relations, but also as a chance of reviving the fulfillment of the tasks with which the governments of the two countries have been entrusted for the translation into reality of the accords and decisions reached by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu and Mr Todor Zhivkov. He said that the traditional relations of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the people of Romania and Bulgaria were flourishing and now stood as an example of fruitful relations between two sovereign neighbouring and friendly socialist states, which are helping each other in a spirit of respect and mutual trust, in the interests of the construction of the new system, in the interests of the common cause of socialism, peace and understanding between peoples. The prime minister of Romania pointed out in his speech that the Romanian Government is attaching particular attention to the economic, the scientific and the technological cooperation, which is successfully progressing between the two countries.

Mr Constantin Dascalescu reaffirmed the determination of the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian state to continue to work consistently for the deepening of the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and solidarity and for the all-round development of cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, for the strengthening of the relationship between the two countries on the international scene, for protecting the cause of peace, security and cooperation between the peoples, for protecting progress in the world. Constantin Dascalescu stressed that while constructing socialism in Romania, the Romanian Government is paying particular attention to the constant promotion of the relations of cooperation with the other socialist countries, and first of all with the neighbouring countries, with the CMEA member-countries, with all states, which are building the new order. He said also that Romania is expanding her relations of friendship and cooperation with the developing countries, with all states in the world, irrespective of their social systems.

"Our international relations are underlain by the principles of complete equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force or threat of force, respect for the right of every nation to freely choose its own way of socio-economic development," Mr Dascalescu said in his speech. He expressed the concern of the Romanian Government over the tension in international relations and said that Romania, together with the other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty, together with the other socialist countries, with the non-aligned countries, with all the progressive and democratic forces, is fighting against the imperialist policy of dictation, is working for the termination of the arms race and for the adoption of disarmament measures, for security in Europe and the world.

"We attach special attention to the development of cooperation in the Balkans as part of our efforts at the achievement of real security in Europe, as part of our efforts at the conversion of this region into a zone of peace, understanding and neighboruliness, a zone of friendship and cooperation between peoples, into a zone free of nuclear weapons, free of foreign military bases, free of foreign troops and we stand in favour of a preparation and convention of a summit conference of the Balkans states" said the Romanian prime minister. "We appreciate the fact that the close Bulgaro-Romanian relations contribute actively to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, so that the Balkans can be converted into a zone of friendship and goodneighbourliness".

Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, noted in his speech with satisfaction the positive development of bilateral friendship and cooperation. He stressed that this is due to a great extent to the regular meetings and contacts of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr Grisha Filipov emphasized that goodneighborliness and friendship between Bulgaria and Romania, the traditional Bulgaro-Romanian friendship, serve not only the interests of the two peoples, but the interests of the cause of peace, of strengthening the unity of the socialist community, of cooperation and peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

"We are particularly pleased that Bulgaro-Romanian friendship finds new dimensions in our time on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, renewed in 1970", said the Bulgarian prime minister further. He spoke of the efforts made by the two governments to develop the new forms of cooperation in conformity with the requirements for an intensive development of the national economies of the two countries. Mr Grisha Filipov expressed the sincere wish of the Bulgarian Government for the present talks to render a fresh impetus to the realization of the line of all-round Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation, outlined by the top party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Romania. The Bulgarian guest emphasized that the rapid and successful development of the Bulgarian economy is closely linked with the close -cooperation of the B ulgarian state with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries within the CMEA framework. In this connection he said that the active participation of Bulgaria and Romania in CMEA is the best guarantee for their all-round headway.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers pointed out that this meeting with his Romanian colleague is taking place in a complicated international situation, caused by the U.S. Government line of exacerbation of tension and fanning out of the arms race, which increases the menace of a nuclear war. He said that Bulgaria, together with the whole progressive mankind, is deeply indignant at the barbarous moves of the Israeli military on Arab soil, backed and inspired by the United States, and that the Bulgarian Government completely supports the Soviet peace initiatives and proposals.

"In this tense situation the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA is of prime importance, as well as the strengthening of their interaction on the international arena in the name of peace and progress", said Mr Grisha Filipov. He emphasized that, true to her peace policy, Bulgaria will continue to fight actively for the consolidation of security and further cooperation between the Balkan countries and peoples. He pointed out that an expression of this constructive line is the proposal made by Mr Todor Zhivkov to convert the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

PRESIDENT'S ENVOY CALLS ON LEBANON'S SARKIS

AU221855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut (AGERPRES) 22/7/82 -- Messages of friendship were exchanged in Beirut on July 22 between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Lebanese Republic, Ilyas Sarkis, during the reception by the Lebanese head of state of the special envoy of Romania's president, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state. On that occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the Lebanese head of state friendly greetings, and wishes of peace and prosperity to the friendly Lebanese people.

Questions were approached related to current international developments, particularly to the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East. The need was highlighted on this occasion as well for the observance of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, for the peaceful, political settlement of all conflictual issues. Romania's firm stand was reiterated according to which she condemns Israel's military actions in Lebanon, and declares for the cessation of hostilities and for disengagement in Beirut, for the Israeli troops' withdrawal from that country and the guaranteeing of the Lebanese people's independence. Solidarity was expressed with the Palestinian people and stress was laid on its sacred right to set up its own state, to live freely and independently - prerequisites for the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Thanking for the message, President Ilyas Sarkis requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed his feelings of profound esteem and gratitude for the permanent concern shown to the Lebanese people's destinies, to the ensurance through peaceful, political means of a climate of security and peace in Lebanon and in the whole region, based on the observance of territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, independence and security to all peoples.

The exchange of messages proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual esteem characteristic of the relations between the two peoples, between their presidents.

CEAUSESCU VISITS MILITARY UNITS, ATTENDS DRILLS

AU221945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/7/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the armed forces, visited on July 22 an armoured unit of the "Marasesti" Division, a big unit of the Romanian Army. Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth].

The Minister of National Defence, Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, invited the supreme commander and the other guests to visit the unit's museum. Documents, photos and other suggestive exhibits illustrate the heroic traditions of the forerunners of that unit.

Nicolae Ceausescu, the other members of the party and state leadership then stopped in front of the sub-units who were performing the instruction programme. Nicolae Ceaussescu conversed with commanding officers and military, inquired about the results scored in training different categories of experts, of how the tank manufactured by the Romanian industry, as well as other technical means, operate. At the end of the visit, Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the military of the unit for their activity in combat and political training so as to be ready to defend the country's independence, freedom and revolutionary conquests.

The same day, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited an exhibition of military technique of Romanian make and design, and attended a tactical drill with combat shooting, somewhere in Tulcea County. The exhibition mirrors the continuous efforts made for the equipment of units and big units with all kinds of superior weapons and technical means, in keeping with the requirements of the national military theory and the characteristics of Romania's territory. Next, Nicolae Ceausescu attended a tactical drill with combat shooting.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the commanders, privates, all participants in the drills warm congratulations for the skills and preparedness proved and wished them fresh and important successes in instruction and education, in fulfilling the sacred mission of defending the socialist achievements, the freedom, independence, sovereignty and integrity of our dear homeland -- socialist Romania. As you know, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, we most firmly work for banning the war in the life of society. But at the same time, we have to take every measure in order to ensure the defence of everything our people achieve under the party's leadership.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE DEFENDS NATIONALITY POLICY

AU221905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/7/1982 -- The settlement of the national question in Romania, the policy of the RCP and Romanian state with the coinhabiting nationalities and their specific problems are a very important factor of the strengthening of the nation's unity, writes the July 22 issue of daily SCINTEIA in an article entitled "The Fair Settlement of the National Question - an Outstanding Revolutionary Achievement of the People Led by the Party." The author, Iosif Boda, scientific secretary of the Institute of Political Sciences and Study of the National Question, shows inter alia: to any honest person of good faith -- either a Romanian citizen or a citizen of any other state -- the facts of our economic, political, social, cultural-spiritual life point toan unquestionable reality, namely, that in socialist Romania real and actual equality of rights has been ensured for all working people, irrespective of nationality. The national relations have been provided new, humanistic bases, any national discrimination was liquidated and equal rights and duties were ensured to all citizens, as the sons of one and the same homeland as well as conditions for the affirmation first of all of equality in economic life.

The author points to the special care for guaranteeing the specific rights which allow the coinhabiting nationalities to preserve and affirm their own mother-tongue, their traditions, specifically, the features that make their identity and personality within the big socialist family of the homeland. The learning establishments of all grades with tuition in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, the editorial activity, the number and circulation of the newspapers and magazines, the network of arts and cultural establishments, the radio and television broadcasts, the reviving of traditions and customs within the national festival "Song to Romania" are as many telling proofs of securing these specific rights, of great achievements that can never be eluded.

The affirmation - corroborated by the daily realities - that the national question has been fully solved in Romania, must not be understood as a completely concluded process, as saying that the specific problems of the coinhabiting nationalities would no longer be an objective of the party's general policy. On the contrary, like the party's general secretary said "We are bound to do in the future, too, our utmost, for the steady, principled application of the full equality of rights, ensuring the participation of all working people in running the economic and social life."

The settlement of the national question entails not only the securing of ever broader and more substantive rights and freedoms but - based on them - also the unfolding of an ample and thorough process of education in the spirit of strengthening the friendship and brotherhood, of mutual knowledge, confidence and regard, of valuation of one another's peculiarities. The historical past - more remote or more recent - of our homeland demonstrates tellingly that it was only when the inhabitants of this soil were united in work and fight, that they were able to win their national and social independence and freedom.

The truth that the unity is the unbending force, the sacred goal of the Romanian people is one of the most valuable assets inherited from our ancestors in the long history of coexistence on this land.

The correctness of the RCP national policy, its steady translation into life, the humanism of this policy make the sound reasons of the firm and active attachments of the coinhabiting nationalities, just as of the whole people, to the cause of socialism of the conscious unity of the working people - Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities. They confer new dimensions to the very notion of homeland and patriotism. The homeland is but one and we are all its sons with equal rights and duties, we all enjoy the successes and have to equally assume responsibility for overcoming the difficulties. Our problems are common and what has to be solved, overcome, left behind is the duty of all of us. It is together that we have solved them so far, it is together that we shall live, work and struggle henceforth, too, to make our stronghold stronger, better, fairer, more dignified. It is our right and our supreme duty. It is only ours and nobody else's from the outside. Patriotism is only one, just as the loyality to the state, to the rule, to the party, to our cause. The love for homeland, the due valuing of the past, to work and dedication for the building of such an edifice of the present as to last in the future are defining values of the Romanian socialist society.

What we, irrespective of the language we think in and speak - since the language of our action is the same, it is the language of a righteous, dignified society proud of its past and future, and confident in its future as well, what we think to be natural and obvious, is different to others. Unfortunately, the nationalist-chauvinistic propaganda, the reactionary circles in various parts of the world have not disappeared yet. They permanently try to distort and slander the realities of Romania, to stir hatred and discord among the citizens of this country. Our facts - what we have achieved, what we do, the way we work and live, our thoughts, convictions and will - have the force of unquestionable arguments. And the rightist, most dignified and most honest language was and keeps being the language of facts, of the work for the progress and prosperity of our homeland, socialist Romania, the author concludes.

FEC DISCUSSES SAFETY OF YUGOSLAV WORKERS IN IRAQ

LD222258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 22 (TANJUG) -- The latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war so far have not imperilled the safety of Yugoslav citizens working in Iraq, stated the Yugoslav Government at a session here today, Thursday. The session was chaired by Premier Milka Planinc. The session was told that a special government working body would be charged with overseeing the living and working conditions of Yugoslav workers in Iraq and taking all appropriate measures.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT, DEPARTURE OF FRG'S GENSCHER

Final Talks With Mojsov

LD221420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Ohrid, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Ohrid at about noon today. In the past 24 hours he held thorough talks with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, within the framework of traditional working exchanges of opinion between the FRG and the SFRY foreign ministers.

The second and final round of the Yugoslav-West German talks at the level of foreign ministers was held this morning at the Villa Biljana in Ohrid. On this occasion, in the traditional atmosphere of frankness and sincerity, questions concerning bilateral relations and cooperation and individual problems of the present international situation were again discussed.

Dealing with bilateral relations, Lazar Mojsov emphasized Yugoslavia's interest in further promotion and development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of economic relations. In this field, Yugoslavia is interested in further expansion of the best possible balanced relations in the area of economic exchanges where we do not have a deficit. The federal secretary for foreign affairs emphasized on this occasion Yugsolavia's interest in further continuation of financial cooperation with the FRG. During the talks the Yugoslav side also raised the question of our workers in the FRG and emphasized our interest in maintaining direct dialogue with Yugoslavs employed in West Germany. We are also interested in the most efficient elimination of terrorism. In this context Lazar Mojso pointed out FRG obligations for the most efficient prevention of activities by hostile emigres in this country.

Addressing world crises, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mojsov extensively informed West German Foreign Minister Genscher about Yugoslav views on the entire complex of the Middle East problem. In this connection Mojsov especially dealt with the recently-held ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Nicosia, and with the preparations for the movement's forthcoming summit meeting. In continuation, Mojsov also informed Genscher about Yugoslavia's views on the development of the Middle East situation in the context of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

On his part West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the FRG's interest in the [word indistinct] development of relations with Yugoslavia, especially on the economic plane. Regarding emigre activity, Genscher pointed out that the FRG Government was making efforts to prevent terrorism of every kind.

At the end of the final round of talks in Ohrid, the head of the West German diplomatic staff expressed the FRG's wish to continue the tradition of (?periodical) meetings between the FRG and SFRY foreign ministries. On the next occasion he invited Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to pay an official visit to the FRG. It is envisaged that Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will receive Hans-Dietrich Genscher this afternoon as part of his 2-day visit to our country.

Meeting With Planinc

LD221926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon and had a long and cordial conversation with him during which various aspects of Yugoslav-FRG relations and cooperation were discussed. On this occasion several topical international issues were also discussed.

During this meeting both sides expressed satisfaction with the many years of successful development of bilateral relations on the bases of equality, mutual respect and understanding. It was also said that this visit by the FRG foreign minister and all the others which will follow will contribute to the continued consolidation of mutual trust and an expansion of cooperation and relations, which was also the case in the past when meetings took place at the highest level.

It was also stressed that one of the ways of further expanding relations and cooperation is a balance in trade. Financial cooperation between the two countries was also discussed, and both sides emphasized their interest in continuing previous efforts.

During an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral cooperation the significance of the role of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the FRG and of FRG tourists who visit Yugoslavia was underscored as a factor of better mutual acquaintance, broader mutual understanding and increased cooperation between the two countries.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council acquainted the FRG minister with Yugoslavia's internal development, particularly with the economic stabilization measures, stating that Yugoslavia resolutely follows Tito's policy both in relation to internal development and in its foreign policy activity.

Genscher stressed his high esteem for Yugoslavia's stable internal development and its role and activity in international life and in the Nonaligned Movement.

The conversation also covered several issues on international politics and economics. Problems of development and the North-South dialogue were discussed in particular. The FRG considers that the resolution of the developing countries' problems offers opportunities to the highly developed countries in gaining partners in cooperation. This would help to overcome the economic difficulties with which the world has been faced to date.

Both sides expressed their concern at the current international tension and the spread of crisis flashpoints, emphasizing the need for a return to detente in the world.

Press Conference at Airport

LD221744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- "We have a good tradition that the ministers of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia and of the FRG should hold meetings and talks on bilateral cooperation and international issues. This was the case again this year when we went to Ohrid at the invitation of the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs." This was stated by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German minister of foreign affairs, at his press conference with Yugoslav and foreign journalists in the lounge at Belgrade airport in Surcin before his departure from Yugoslavia today.

Appraising his talks with Federal Secretary Mojsov and the talks which he held today with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Foreign Minister Genscher said:

"The talks which I have held during the past 24 hours show that the two countries want to deepen their mutual political, economic and cultural links. On the other hand, this was the first opportunity for each country to assess present-day international relations, each from its own positions. In this respect, we share the wish that our mutual problems should be resolved by peaceful means, that is, through talks."

Later on during the press conference Foreign Minister Genscher replied to questions from journalists. Replying to a question in connection with the current crisis in the Near East following the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Foreign Minister Genscher said that Secretary Mojsov had explained to him the approach of the nonaligned countries following the ministerial-level meeting of the coordination bureau in Nicosia.

Asked for his view on economic cooperation between the two countries, Foreign Minister Genscher stated that the government of the FRG has approved a DM150 million loan to Yugoslavia, which, he stressed, is a practical confirmation of the desire to continue broad economic cooperation with Yugoslavia.

In connection with the development of economic cooperation and especially commodity trade, Hans-Dietrich Genscher told journalists that the FRG minister of economy is likely to visit Yugoslavia shortly and that concrete talks will be held on that occasion.

The West German minister of foreign affairs also answered a number of other questions posed by journalists.

Departure for Bonn 22 July

LD221648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, left Belgrade for Bonn this afternoon.

Before leaving on board a special aircraft, the visitor from Bonn held a press conference for Yugoslav and foreign journalists in the lounge at Belgrade airport at Surcin.

The West German foreign minister was seen off by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs.

Also present was Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, with embassy staff.

Joint Communique Issued

LD222136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister for foreign affairs, visited Ohrid at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, 21-22 July this year in the context of an established and regular exchange of views. This is said in the joint communique on the visit to Yugoslavia by the FRG foreign minister. During his visit to Yugoslavia, Minister Genscher was received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

In the talks between the two ministers and also during Minister Genscher's meeting with the president of the Federal Executive Council and the president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia bilateral relations were discussed and deemed to be good and intensive. The significance of continuing the comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, with a view to achieving the most balanced development possible was stressed.

The two ministers held a comprehensive exchange of views on topical issues of international relations.

They agreed that as a result of the current increase in international tension it is of particular importance to maintain and revive political dialogue between states. They attached particular significance to contacts between the USSR and United States and expressed the hope that the planned summit meeting between those countries will be held by the end of this year. Minister Genscher explained the U.S. efforts to organize this meeting.

The ministers agreed that medium-sized and small states have a joint responsibility to support the policy of negotiations and cooperation between the big powers and, in the context of their capabilities, they should contribute to the stabilization of the world situation.

The two ministers were in agreement as regards the significance of relations between the two German states for the situation in Europe and more widely. Minister Genscher emphasized the FRG's great interest in their continued positive development.

The ministers attached great significance to efforts aimed at ending the arms race, achieving disarmament and strengthening confidence measures in relation to a relaxation of current tension in the world. In their view, it is essential to take advantage of the possibilities offered by the current negotiations (the two sets of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, the Vienna talks on reduction of forces in Central Europe and the talks at the Madrid CSCE meeting on a European conference on disarmament) with a view to opening up ways for true disarmament.

The ministers expressed their resolve that the continuation of the Madrid CSCE meeting on 9 November this year should open with a firm resolve for the meeting to end by adopting a balanced and meaningful document, including a decision on convening a European conference on disarmament which in its first phase should advocate a strengthening of confidence measures in Europe.

The two ministers gave a positive assessment of the role of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries at the Madrid meeting and stressed the significance of their upcoming meeting at ministerial level in Stockholm. They repeated their countries' stances to the effect that the draft final document of this group would represent a solid basis for the continued work of the Madrid meeting and its successful conclusion.

They emphasized the need to strengthen the authority and role of the UN with a view to equipping it for solving the most pressing international problems in the sphere of maintaining peace, development and cooperation in the world.

The two ministers were agreed in their assessment that the policy and movement of nonalignment have an important role for the consolidation of peace and stability in the world. Minister Genscher highly assessed Yugoslavia's active role in this movement. Federal Secretary Mojsov acquainted Minister Genscher with the activities of the nonaligned countries and the significance of the upcoming seventh summit of nonaligned countries.

The two ministers judged that the resolution of the problems of North-South relations, especially the problem of the poorest countries, and the overcoming of the current crisis in international relations are of the greatest significance for the future of mankind. They agreed that an early start to global negotiations is desirable and that the Cancun conference provided positive stimuli for this. They stressed that the significance of the question of North-South relations should not be pushed into the background with the development of events and problems of other kinds.

The ministers exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East, especially on the conflict in the Lebanon. They each referred to the stances adopted respectively by the European community and the nonaligned foreign ministers at the Nicosia meeting of the coordination bureau 15-17 July this year.

The ministers stressed the significance of a solution to the crisis in Lebanon for the realization of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In their discussion of acute crisis flashpoints the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the encouraging hints of a solution to the question of Namibia and to overcoming the problem of Kampuchea. As regards Namibia, they judged that the "contact group," the frontline countries and the South-West African People's Organization have contributed much to this with their constructive stands. Minister Genscher emphasized the resolve of the "contact group" members to achieve consistently and quickly a time frame for the resolution of the question of Namibia on the basis of UN Resolution No. 435.

Minister Genscher invited Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov to pay an official visit to the FRG. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and trust, the communique concludes.

INA OIL, ALLEGED FLIGHT OF DIRECTOR DISCUSSED

AU221630 Belgrade Doemstic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Boro Ovuka report]

[Text] The Program of Further Measures and Activities Needed to Implement Economic Stabilization, a report on current economic trends, and an estimate on economic development until the end of this year and for next year were at the center of attention of delegates of the Croatian Assembly, who met today for their last session prior to the summer recess.

Our correspondent Boro Ovuka reports that delegates of the Croatian Assembly raised several questions about various negative phenomena. In the sociopolitical chamber, for instance, most questions dealt with the INA oil enterprise, ranging from the problem of constructing a chemical complex on the island of Krk and an artificial fertilizer factory at Kutina, to the confusion about gasoline before and during last weekend.

Stressing that this confusion was tantamount to a national disgrace, Milorad Viskic, speaking on behalf of the delegation of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation to the Croatian Assembly, asked whether some specific steps have been taken against the culprits responsible for a halt in gasoline sales before the weekend because of expected increased gasoline prices, as well as on Saturday and Sunday, when the new prices were announced. He also asked whether it was true that a leader of INA -- this is a reference to Stjepan Djurekovic, director of INA marketing -- has disappeared and escaped across the border, and whether the disappearance of such a person has any material consequences for INA and society in general, and if so what consequences.

Replying to thie first question, Pero Flekovic, president of the INA managing board, said there were weaknesses as regards gasoline but that as regards Djurekovic, this problem comes under the authority of investigating and prosecuting organs.

KOSOVO: PROBLEMS VIEWED BY GOVERNMENT, PRESS

Executive Council: Emigration

LD222058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Imer Pulja today the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo considered information about activity in implementing measures and carrying out actions aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

The council is reported to have instructed all provincial organs to intensify efforts to carry out the tasks stemming from the program of measures and actions aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, adopted by the Provincial Assembly, and from the conclusions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and to ensure respect for the law and security of personal property of all the citizens of the province.

The Executive Council also considered the conclusions adopted in this connection by the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council and decided to prepare a report for the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on their implementation and propose further measures in this sphere. The report should be prepared during September by provincial organs in cooperation with the organs of the municipal assemblies in the province.

The Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today also endorsed information about the implementation of measures aimed at encouraging the more rapid development of the province. It judged that the proposed measures will contribute to the realization of more rapid development in Kosovo. The council is further reported to have decided that the appropriate provincial organs should give the initiative for further activity by federal organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the implementation of measures needed to encourage the more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Pristina TV: Intellectuals

AU222130 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Pristina television commentary on trial of Kosovo intellectuals, ending in Pristina on 22 July]

[Summary] The 4-day trial has ended against people engaged in intensive hostile and counter-revolutionary activity. The trial was demanded by all the poeple and progressive forces in Kosovo, and primarily by the Albanian nationality, since March last year, following the demonstrations organized by great Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The verdicts passed by the court once again confirm the people's will for uncompromising struggle against all enemies, against all those who sought to disturb the peace and wanted to erode the foundations of Yugoslavia. This is a manifestation of the will of progressive people loyal to Tito's socialism that there should never be a compromise with or mercy for the betrayers of freedom, the betrayers of the people.

All those involved acted from hostile positions with the intention of destroying the power of the working class, brotherhood and unity, the equality of nations and nationalities, and the constitutional federal order of Yugoslavia. "It was once more proven that they carried out an act of treason against the country and the people. This act of treason by this group of nine intellectuals is more serious than normal. We say this because we are dealing with people who acted against and wanted to destroy the very community and society which gave them all opportunities to educate themselves and to develop into intellectuals, into educated people. This same community, which was betrayed by its own intellectuals in a hostile manner, had trusted them and placed them in responsible leading and creative positions, trusted them with the education of its children, never believing that it would be misled."

One of the accused for a time was head of the Provincial Secretariat for Foreign Relations. He was even given the opportunity of perfecting his knowledge in the United States. Another was entrusted with improvement movie and television projects in Kosovo. Others were educators. Society even gave them high scientific titles. And they repaid their own people for all this with hostile activity. No Kosovar can deny the importance for the province of the setting up of Pristina television. And no Kosovar would even have dreamed that a person who, so to speak, grew up with Pristina television would attempt to use it to undermine the foundations of our society.

The trial showed what kind of people we are dealing with. "The most appropriate words to describe them would be very evil people engaged in open anti-Yugoslav activity, engaged in disseminating the destructive slogan of 'Kosovo Republic,' individuals who are sworn enemies of togetherness and in favor of an ethnically pure Kosovo." They tried to turn the tables on the court and pretended that their activity could be termed intellectual research. Even their recording of Tirana's anti-Yugoslav propaganda was, according to them, no more than scientific activity. However, the extensive material evidence proves the contrary; it proves that they engaged in hostile, counterrevolutionary activity. Yet in court they tried to lecture even the LCY, criticizing it and almost inviting the LCY to grant the status of republic to Kosovo. Whom did this group try to deceive? The people, the progressive forces? Or did they have some other intentions?

"Let us say one more thing. When we speak about what they did, even if we do not mean all nine of them, but only some of them, we see a continuity of the Stalinist tradition in their hostile activity. And today they received the deserved punishment for their obscene deeds from the people's court, from the court of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, whose road to progress has always been and will always be in the single community of Tito's Yugoslavia."

In conclusion, let us say that this entire affair has not and cannot cast doubts on the resolution and readiness of the Kosovar intelligentsia, including our university cadres, to deepen togetherness and brotherhood and unity, to continue on Tito's road.

SLOVENIA: KRAIGHER ATTENDS UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD222134 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of 22 July, Slovene People's Uprising Day, a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid a wreath at Comrade Tito's grave. The delegation consisted of Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee; Franc Setinc, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference; and Alojz Briski, member of the Slovene Presidency. Rallies and meetings of veterans, citizens and young people were held today in many parts of Slovenia. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

The republican celebration of 22 July, the day of uprising of the Slovene people, was held in Titovo Velenje. The big people's rally held in this mining and energy center, developed during the postwar period, was also attended by members of the first Slovene Tone Tomsic Proletarian Brigade, one of the most celebrated Slovene partisan units, which celebrated the 40th anniversary of its foundation today in its place of birth.

Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke at the celebration in Titovo Velenje. In a 30-minute speech Sergej Kraigher analyzed the international and internal situation, stressed the importance of the forthcoming seventh Nonaligned Movement summit in making enormous efforts to reduce the level of international confrontation between the big powers and to help resolve international problems in a peaceful way, and emphasized that our country is extending full support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Sergej Kraigher drew particular attention to the disappointment felt by those in the world who expected Yugoslavia, deprived of Tito, to deviate after his death from its socialist self-management road. The 12th LCY Congress has given them a clear, resolute reply.

As for international difficulties, Kraigher enumerated the measures adopted to bring about economic stabilization: better and higher-quality work, consistent rewarding in accordance with the results of work and measures aimed at strengthening discipline and responsibility and at preventing enrichment without work; and spoke about the social policy program and the protection of the standard of living of those who are on minimum wages.

Difficulties will be overcome and conditions created for long-term normal economic activity in the country only by means of better and more successful economic activity and by achieving higher export and higher income, Sergej Kraigher stressed.

Before the opening of the big rally in Titovo Velenje, the first commander of the headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Slovenia, Franc Leskosek, opened the All-People's Defense Club in the town.

A rally was also held today by veterans of the [name indistinct] brigade at [placename indistinct] in the municipality of Ajdovscina, where a commemorative plaque was unveiled in honor of the fallen members of the unit. Aktivists of the liberation front for the northern littoral held a meeting at Corkno. Local meetings and cultural and sports events were also organized in other parts of Slovenia.

YPA'S CUIC INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

LD231142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army has achieved a high level of readiness, technical level, moral-political unity and disposes of significant armament.

Col Gen Dane Cuic, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and chairman of the Committee of the LCY of the Yugoslav People's Army, stated this Friday in his interview to the Belgrade weekly NIN.

"There are no elements for belief that anybody in the world now thinks in a different way about our defence capacity or underrates it", he said.

General Cuic said that analyses of all local wars and interventions in the world after World War Two show that aggressor [singular as received] attacked just those countries which were not prepared to defend themselves. Aggressor attacked particularly the countries in which there were not a sufficiently unanimous stand and cohesive forces which would be ready to resist it at any cost.

General Cuic assessed the present moment in the world as "one of the general crises after World War Two".

He stated that military expenditures in the world have reached the "astronomical figure" of 550 billion dollars a year. Eight countries have nuclear weapons, and in the course of the next few years that number is possible to rise to 30, in view of the economic potential.

General Cuic set forth that since the end of the Second World War more than 150 local and regional wars, military aggressions and other forms of aggression took place in territories of 60 African, Asian and Latin American countries. About fifty million people were killed -- nearly as many as in World War Two.

General Cuic underlined that the concept of the development of Yugoslavia's armament was based on a strong industry with emphasis on self-reliance.

He said that Yugoslav enterprises producing armaments and military equipment covered over 70 per cent of the country's needs, including advanced weapons. Only those weapons and equipment whose production would be uneconomical due to its complexity or involving small series are imported, he said.

Of a total of 540 kinds of weapons and equipment manufactured by the Yugoslav military industry, only sixty are produced under foreign licences.

The Yugoslav military industry has a highly economic system of management and, compared with the other industries, its prices have grown at far lower rates. Exports of armaments and military equipment last year exceeded imports by thirty-three per cent and are expected to exceed this year's imports by forty-seven percent.

The high-ranking military political functionary set out the opinion that the political situation in Yugoslavia was much better than the economic one. He said that the morale of the command personnel and its unity "is not at all swayed by our economic situation".

However, if the economic difficulties become more pronounced, "they would inevitably produce a more serious effect" on the system of total national defence and social self-protection, and even on the army, General Cuic said.

General Cuic said that the army had received with "great pleasure" the results of the 12th LCY Congress which he described as a "determination to eliminate shortcomings more quickly in all domains, to do away with economic nationalism and to tackle stabilisation and the settlement of other issues in a far more responsible manner".

He said that there was a "growing optimism" within the army that Yugoslav society would "overcome the manifestations of disunity, irresponsible conduct, inward-looking attitude, autarky and of all that worries the citizens of Yugoslavia".

LATE REPORT: LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD231350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The second session of the LCY Central Committee opened in Belgrade at 1400 today. The highest LCY organs will discuss the LCY Central Committee's and LCY Central Committee Presidium's program concerning realization of the decisions and attitudes of the 12th LCY Congress.

On the basis of today's discussion the LCY Central Committee Presidium will prepare a draft proposal which will then be discussed at the next Central Committee session.

The introductory report on this program was submitted by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.